

12th, and the remainder on the 13th. The larvæ were very long and slender, and must have rested in the egg coiled like a wire-spring. I had no opportunity of making a description of them, but noticed the very curious thick club-shaped hairs with which many of the tubercles were furnished. Having no marsh-bedstraw (*Galium palustre*) at hand, I fed the larvæ on knotgrass. This, strange to say, they preferred quite fresh, in contrast to most other *Acidalia* larvæ, which seem to have a liking for rather dry food. I suggest that one of the natural food-plants of this species is the above mentioned *Galium*. None of this brood were reared, as I believe it was kept in too dry a condition.

Corney House, Chiswick, Middlesex: March 5th, 1904.

ON SOME NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF HYMENOPTERA.

BY P. CAMERON.

CHALCIDIDÆ.

OXYCORYHPUS, gen. nov.

Antennæ longish, the scape long; on the lower (almost) half it becomes gradually dilated, the end of the dilated part abrupt, forming a large sharply pointed tooth; the apical part becomes gradually, but not much, dilated; the pedicle longer than broad; the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth. Malar space as long as the eyes. Frontal depression narrow and widely distant from the ocelli. Temples very narrow, almost obsolete on the outer side. Mandibles bidentate. Scutellum large, as long as the mesonotum, narrowed towards the apex, which is narrowed, slightly incised in the centre, and projecting over the metanotum, which is irregularly reticulated, and has two stout keels in the centre, forming a large area, extending from the base to the apex. Abdomen short, the basal segment nearly as long as the other segments united, sessile. Hind femora swollen, indistinctly toothed. Submarginal vein long and narrow; the subcostal vein long and narrow; the costa and radius short, thick, and forming almost one vein. The prothorax is nearly as long as the mesonotum; the sides of the metapleuræ near the apex project; the base of the middle femora is broadly and much narrowed, compared with the apex, which has spurs. The antennæ are eleven-jointed; the last joint is as long as the preceding. On the base of the hinder femora, on the under side, is a broad rounded projection. The apical two joints of the antennæ are closely united; the pedicle is bare, narrowed.

The peculiar structure of the antennal scape makes the male of this genus easily recognized. Comes near to *Stomatoceras*, Kirby.

OXYCORYHPUS PILOSELLUS, sp. nov.

Black, densely covered with silvery pubescence; the hinder femora, the greater part of the four anterior and their tibiæ, and the middle tarsi rufous; the wings hyaline, the nervures fuscous, blackish at the apex. ♂. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Deesa (*Nurse*).

Antennæ nearly as long as the head and thorax united, the scape bare and shining, the flagellum opaque. Vertex and sides of front closely and distinctly punctured; the frontal depression smooth; the vertex only sparsely pilose; the rest of the head covered with long silvery hair, which hides the surface. Pro-, mesonotum, and scutellum closely and rather strongly punctured, the scutellum more strongly than the mesonotum. Metanotum irregularly reticulated; the base with a central area of equal width, about three times longer than broad. Pleuræ rugose; the apex of the meso- closely and distinctly striated. The second dorsal segment of the abdomen at the sides and the rest all over rather strongly punctured. Legs thickly covered with white pubescence.

CÆLOCHALCIS, gen. nov.

Antennæ situated half-way between the lower part of the eyes and the mouth. Front deeply and widely excavated to the front ocellus, the sides of the depression sharply keeled, and to a less extent above. Lower outer orbits sharply margined. Antennal scape short, not reaching to the ocelli; of equal width throughout; the pedicle not longer than broad, pilose; the other joints long; the last longer than the penultimate, which is shorter than the preceding. Parapsidal furrows distinct, curved. Scutellum obtusely bidentate at the apex. Metanotum reticulated. Posterior femora not greatly dilated, not so thick as the coxæ; below without teeth; the middle coxæ spined. Abdomen sessile. Subcostal vein long, reaching close to the middle of the wing; the costal short, about four times longer than wide, the radius very short, broader than long. Mandibles shortly bidentate. The abdomen is shorter than the thorax; its basal segment is as long as the other segments united; the sides of the median segment are not spined or toothed; in its centre are two stout longitudinal keels; the hinder femora are stoutly bordered on the apical half beneath. The antennæ are shorter than the body; the scape of the antennæ is short, and does not reach to the ocelli; the pedicle is bare, broader than long; the first joint of the flagellum is slightly longer than the second.

This species, as regards the position of the antennæ, stands between *Halticella* and *Chalcis*, it being placed higher up than in the former, but not so high as in the latter. There are ten joints in the antennæ; the last is fully one-half longer than the ninth. It may be composed of more than one joint, but I cannot see any suture.

CÆLOCHALCIS CARINIFRONS, sp. nov.

Black, the mesonotum and scutellum covered with pale golden pubescence; the mandibles and palpi, the apex of the hinder coxæ,

the femora and tibiæ, red; the four anterior legs black, the apex of the femora, the base and apex of the tibiæ, and the tarsi rufo-testaceous; the wings hyaline, the nervures black; the tegulæ red. ♂. Length, 4 mm.

Hab. Sikkim.

The antennal tubercles and the scape smooth and shining; the flagellum opaque. Face roundly convex, smooth and shining; the malar space opaque, closely punctured, margined in front and behind. Centre of the frontal depression closely, transversely striated. Pro-, mesonotum, and scutellum closely, uniformly punctured. Metanotum irregularly reticulated and striated on the sides of the central area. The depressed base of the mesopleuræ striated; the rest irregularly, coarsely rugose; the metapleuræ irregularly reticulated. Third and following segments of the abdomen thickly covered with white pubescence.

(To be continued.)

NEW CULICIDÆ FROM THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

BY FRED. V. THEOBALD, M.A.

(Continued from p. 78.)

DANIELSIA ALBOTÆNIATA, Leicester, n. sp.

“Thorax with the anterior half scaled shiny silvery white, remainder brown, a lateral brown spot on each side of the silvery anterior area. Abdomen brown, with basal white bands. Hind legs broadly pale-banded basally; fore and mid with indistinct pale bands to metatarsi and first tarsals.

“♀. Head black, with frosty tomentum; there is a bare line down the centre, with a few narrow-curved scales on either side of it; outside this behind, and in front between the eyes, the head is thickly clad with broad spatulate scales slightly brown-tinged; there is an oblong spot, parallel with the orbital margin, of broad black scales, laterally white flat scales, then another small spot of black scales; behind these are numerous upright forked scales, mostly black, with a few light brown ones. On the apex, between the eyes on either side, three bristles, light brown at the base, black at the apex, project forwards, more laterally there are three other bristles and then two. Antennæ with the basal joint muddy with a dusky hue, clad with white scales on its inner surface; second joint muddy at its base, black at the apex, clad with longish black scales; remaining joints black, pale at the nodes, verticillate hairs black; silky white hairs on the internodes. Palpi four-jointed; the two first joints round and small; the third joint somewhat swollen; the fourth longer than the third; fifth very minute and nipple-like, thickly covered with black scales with a few long black bristles. Proboscis covered with black scales, except for one-fourth its length in the middle, clad with creamy scales.